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☐ 1. Document ID: US 5479414 A

Entry 1 of 3   File: USPT   Dec 26, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5479414
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5479414 A
TITLE: Look ahead pattern generation and simulation including support for parallel
fault simulation in LSSD/VLSI logic circuit testing

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image |

☐ 2. Document ID: US 5172377 A

Entry 2 of 3   File: USPT   Dec 15, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5172377
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5172377 A
TITLE: Method for testing mixed scan and non-scan circuitry

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image |

☐ 3. Document ID: US 4947357 A

Entry 3 of 3   File: USPT   Aug 7, 1990

US-PAT-NO: 4947357
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4947357 A
TITLE: Scan testing a digital system using scan chains in integrated circuits

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image |

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Document Number 2

Entry 2 of 2   File: USPT   Nov 22, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5367698 A
TITLE: Network file migration system

DEPR:
Referring again to FIG. 5, during a typical stage-in operation, a READ
wrapper routine detects that a file access request is being asserted by
an element of the client device filesystem. The wrapper procedure then
tests whether the file being acted upon has been staged-out. The
procedure determines whether the file is staged-out based upon the
quantity of magnetic space used (from the inode) and the presence of a
non-zero staging ID (in an EPXATTR file entry). The following steps are
then executed to implement the stage-in operation:

DEPR:
Both the on-demand stage-out and the periodic stage-out processes test
for pre-staged data before proceeding. Files that have been pre-staged
have the highest priority for stage-out. Thus, on-demand stage-out can
quickly create space by completing stage-out of pre-staged data.

DEPR:
The client portion of the migration protocol has been tested in
connection with the Sun-3 and Sun-4 (SPARC) family of workstations and
file servers. The client software consists of new and modified commands
and new object files, which must be linked with the standard SunOS
kernel to build a new kernel.

DEPR:
There are two sets of enhancements to the client device kernel that are
made when the migration server is integrated into the network. One is
the ISA device driver, which is a pseudo-device driver used to
communicate with the ISA utilities and the stage-in daemon. The other is
a set of routines referred to herein as wrapper routines. These routines
are called first via the Virtual File Switch for every access of the
UNIX File System (UFS). Integrating the migration protocol to the
system's kernel requires that the kernel be rebuilt, in a manner similar
to adding any other device driver. This is a conventional and common
practice of network users. The wrapper routines do two jobs. First, they
detect when a requested file is staged-out and must first be retrieved
before the standard UFS routine can be called. Second, they detect "no
space" errors and start the process that will stage-out files to make
space available. They block the request requiring more space until it is
available and make sure that "no space" errors are not returned to the
user. Once space is available, the standard UFS routine is called.

DEPR:
In a practice of the invention utilizing the "fencepost" technique
described herein, the migration server accounts for the fencepost
quantity that is locally resident. The test is then whether the number
of blocks is equal to the fencepost quantity, and whether the number of
bytes for the file is greater than the fencepost quantity.

DEPR:

If the client has insufficient disk capacity, "no-space" faults may result, and demand stage-out operations will be required to free up space. Performance will be reduced because no-space faults and demand stage-outs cause the user or application to pause until the operation is completed. The affect would be very similar in nature to a virtual memory computer with insufficient RAM.

DEPV:
2) The wrapper calls a routine in the ISA device driver, and then blocks execution of the READ until the entire file is available.

DEPV:
3) The ISA device driver posts a stage-in request which is read by the daemon.

DEPV:
4) The stage-in daemon gets the associated staging ID from the stage fault information. It makes one or more RPC requests to the server to read the associated bitfile. The server finds the bitfile from the staging id and responds with the bitfile data.

DEPV:
5) The stage-in daemon creates a temporary file containing the staged-in data and notifies the ISA device driver of the completion of the stage-in.

DEPV:
6) The ISA device driver switches the block maps so the temporary file's blocks are now the real target file's blocks.

DEPV:
2) The wrapper routine detects a low space condition and calls a routine in the ISA device driver to report it. If there is no space available in the filesystem, the wrapper blocks the operation until space is available. If some space is available, the operation proceeds immediately, in parallel with the other steps.

DEPV:
3) In either event, the ISA device driver sends a "no space" fault to the ISA master.

DEPV:
1. New kernel objects for wrapper routines and a pseudo-device driver for the ISA (InfiniteStorage Architecture) device. These new objects are linked with existing SunOS objects during migration protocol installation, producing a new kernel.

CLPR:
13. A networked digital data processing system according to claim 12, wherein the migration file server comprises intercept means, coupled to said selected client device, for intercepting and handling selected file access requests transmitted between elements of the client filesystem thereof, the intercept means including

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 5864710 A

Entry 1 of 2   File: USPT   Jan 26, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5864710
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5864710 A
TITLE: Controllerless modem

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image |

☐ 2. Document ID: US 5367698 A

Entry 2 of 2   File: USPT   Nov 22, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5367698
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5367698 A
TITLE: Network file migration system

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image |

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